TRANSMITTAL OF APPEAL BRIEF	Docket No. SONYJP 3.0-323

In re Application of: Hiroshi Usuda

Application No. 10/657,364	Filing Date September 8, 2003	Examiner A. K. Woldemariam	Group Art Unit 2624

Invention: TERMINAL DEVICE AND COMMUNICATION METHOD

TO THE COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS:

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Dated: _____August 5, 2009_____

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(PATENT)
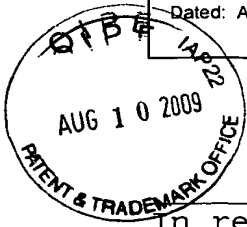
IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Patent Application of:
Hiroshi Usuda

Application No.: 10/657,364   Confirmation No.: 9549

Filed: September 8, 2003   Art Unit: 2624

For: TERMINAL DEVICE AND   Examiner: A. K. Woldemariam
     COMMUNICATION METHOD

APPEAL BRIEF

MS Appeal Brief - Patents
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Madam:

This brief is submitted in furtherance of the Notice of Appeal filed April 8, 2008. In accordance with 37 CFR § 1.136, a two-month extension of time is submitted herewith.

The fees required under § 41.20(b)(2), and any required petition for extension of time for filing this brief and fees therefor, are addressed in the accompanying TRANSMITTAL OF APPEAL BRIEF.

This brief contains, under the appropriate headings and in the order indicated, the following items as required by 37 C.F.R. § 41.37(e):

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I. <u>REAL PARTY IN INTEREST</u>

The real party in interest in this case is the assignee of record, Sony Corporation, 7-35, Kitashinagawa 6-Chome, Shinagawa-Ku, Toyko, Japan, 141-0001, as evidenced by the Assignment dated July 31, 2003, and recorded at reel 014488, frame 0126.

II. <u>RELATED CASES</u>

Appellant is not aware of any other appeals or interferences which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the presently pending appeal.

III. <u>STATUS OF CLAIMS</u>

Claims 1-16 are in the application and on appeal. All of the claims stand rejected. Particularly. Claims 1 and 5 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b). Claims 9-16 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b). Claims 2-4 and 6-8 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

A clean copy of the claims on appeal is attached hereto as Appendix A.

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

A final office action rejecting claims 1-16 was mailed on November 10, 2008. A Response to the final action was filed on April 8, 2009. The Response did not cancel or amend any of the claims.

V. SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

Because of the limited nature inherent in summaries, any conflict between the summary and the claim language should be resolved in favor of the claim language. It will be understood that all references to examples, including those described in the specification, are exactly that: examples. The examples set forth herein are provided solely to aid in the understanding of the invention, and are not intended to limit the claim to the specific example nor eliminate elements which are claimed but not described in the example.

A. Overview

The present application relates to a terminal device and a method for communicating using the terminal device. For example, the terminal device may be a mobile phone which communicates with a server to, e.g., download content related to particular advertisements. (*Specification* p.18 1.26 to p.19 1.28.) To establish such communication with the server, the terminal device first registers itself on the network and identifies itself using a machine readable code. (*Id.* at 12 ll.13-16; p.14 ll.9-15; p.18 ll.21-23) The terminal device may then read another code corresponding to content the user would like to browse, and transmits that content code to the server. (*Id.* at 19 ll.1-7, 17-20.) In turn, the server extracts information corresponding to the content code from a storage unit and transmits that information to the terminal device. (*Id.* at p.19 ll.21-28). In addition to registering itself and downloading content, the mobile terminal may use the machine readable codes to perform any of a variety of other operations, such as downloading, deleting, etc. (*Id.* at

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Fig. 9, p.21 ll. 13-15). Moreover, the mobile terminal may use first and second codes in combination with one another to perform a desired operation. (Spec. p.20 ll.9-20)

B. Claims 1 And 5 And Dependent Claims

Claim 1 of the present application relates to a terminal device registrable on a network, and corresponding independent claim 5 relates to a method of using such terminal device. The terminal device includes an input unit operable to input from a printed medium a first graphic code corresponding to first information (*Id.* at Fig. 8, ST803-ST804; p.18 ll.21-25; p.19 ll.3-7). The input unit may be a camera, as recited in claims 4 and 8, or any other input device. The terminal device also includes a communication unit operable to use the first information as terminal identification information to establish communication through the network as registered device. (*Id.* at p.19 ll.17-20). Such communication may be established with, for example, a server. (*Id.*) The server, having the terminal identification information, may transmit requested content to the terminal device or otherwise communicate with the terminal device (*Id.* at p.19 ll. 21-28).

Claim 2 (depending from claim 1) and claim 6 (depending from claim 5) further recite that the input unit of the terminal device is operable to input from a printed medium a second graphic code corresponding to second information associated with the first information. (*Specification*, p.17 ll.13-19). Thus, for example, the terminal device may scan a "content" graphic code related to content the user would like to receive at the terminal device. (*Id.*) The communication unit, further including an acquiring unit, is operable to acquire the second information based on the second graphic code. (Specification p.19 l.21 to p.20 l.1). Thus, continuing the same example, the terminal device may receive information from the server relating to the requested code. (*Id.*)

Claim 3 (depending from claim 2) and claim 7 (depending from claim 6) additionally recite that at least one of the first graphic code and the second graphic code is information encoded in accordance with predetermined image patterns. An example of such predetermined image patterns is provided in the specification at Fig. 7 and Figs. 9-12.

C. Claims 9 And 11 And Dependent Claims

Independent claim 9 relates to the server, and independent claim 11 similarly relates to a method of processing content on the server. Specifically, claim 9 recites a server, comprising a storage unit operable to store operating instructions and pieces of content, each of the operating instructions corresponding to one of a first series of graphic codes and each of the pieces of content corresponding to one of a second series of graphic codes. (Specification p.14 l.8 to p.16 l.1; p.20 ll.9-20) The server includes an input unit, so that a selected first graphic code (operating instruction) and a selected second series of graphic code (piece of content) may be input from a printed medium. (*Id.*) An operating unit in the server may execute the operating instruction with respect to the piece of content. Thus, for example, if the server recognizes a first graphic code corresponding to an operating instruction to "delete," and a second graphic code corresponding to content "BMW," the server may delete information corresponding to the BMW. (*Id.*)

Claim 12 (depending from claim 11) involves a third series of graphic codes, each of the graphic codes in the third series of graphic codes corresponding to a storage location for the content. (Specification p.19 ll.1-26) The third series of graphic codes may be input from a printed medium to retrieve the selected piece of content from the storage location. (*Id.*)

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D. <u>Claims 13 And 15 And Dependent Claims</u>

Independent claims 13 and 15 relate to a communication network, including a server operable to store data and a plurality of terminal devices operable to send data to the server and to receive data from the server. (*Id.* at Fig. 1, p.10, ll.6-13). Each of the terminal devices may include an input unit, such as a camera, operable to input from a printed medium a first graphic code corresponding to first information. Each terminal device may also include a communication unit operable to use the first information as terminal identification information to establish communication with the server. (*Id.* at p.11 ll.6-13, p.12 ll.13-16) Thus, for example, a terminal device such as a mobile phone may scan a graphic code and identify itself to the server based on this code.

Claim 14 (depending from claim 13) and claim 16 (depending from claim 15) add that the server includes a storage unit operable to store operating instructions and pieces of content, each of the operating instructions corresponding to one of a first series of graphic codes and each of the pieces of content corresponding to one of a second series of graphic codes. (*Id.* at p.14 l.6 to p.16 l.1; p.20 ll.9-20) The server further includes an input unit operable to input from a printed medium a selected one of the first series of graphic codes and a selected one of the second series of graphic codes. (*Id.*) Accordingly, an operating unit in the server may execute a selected operating instruction with respect to a selected piece of content. (*Id.*)

VI. <u>GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL</u>

Whether claims 1 and 5 are anticipated under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) by U.S. Patent No. 5,552,901 to Kikuchi *et al* (hereinafter "Kikuchi").

Whether claims 9-16 are anticipated under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) by Japanese Publication No. 2000-285056 to Kohei (hereinafter "Kohei").

Whether claims 2-4 and 6-8 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over Kikuchi in view of Kohei.

VII. ARGUMENT

A. Claims 1 And 5 Are Patentable Over Kikuchi

Each of claims 1 and 5 includes limitations drawn to inputting from a first medium a graphic code corresponding to first information, and further recites using "the first information as terminal identification information to establish communication through the network as a registered device."

Kikuchi, in contrast to claims 1 and 5, relates to a facsimile (fax) server system including a server 1, "remote" fax machines 9, and client computers 3 interconnected via a Local Area Network (LAN). (*See Kikuchi* Fig.1; col.4 ll.56-63.) As shown in Fig. 1, reproduced below, the remote fax machines 9 may be further connected over a public switched network 5 to fax machines 6 outside the LAN. (*See id.*)

FIG.1
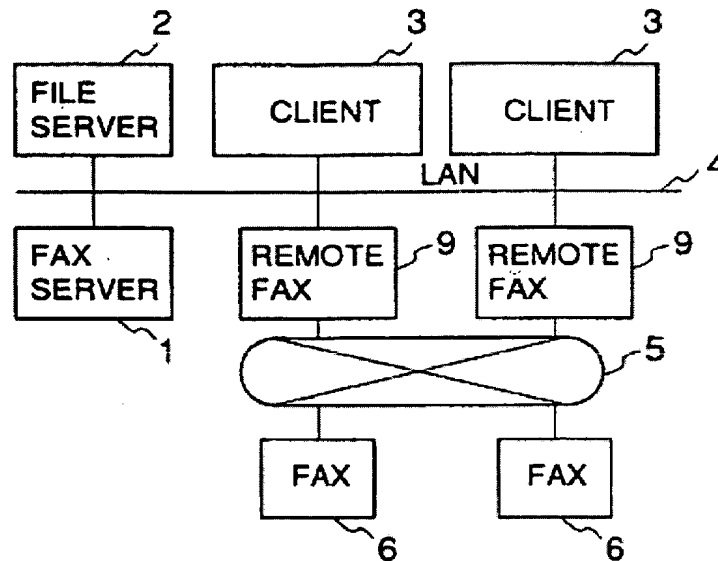
The fax server 1 described in Kikuchi "chiefly performs the three operations of a transmission/print operation, a reception/read operation and a parameter processing operation." (*Id.* col.7 ll.29-31.)

Kikuchi provides description of how data is transmitted over the network. *Id.* at col.10 ll.27-39. Part of this process includes converting text data to image data. The Examiner appears to argue that such conversion equates to inputting "from a printed medium a first graphic code corresponding to first information" as recited in claims 1 and 5. (*Final Office Action* p.2 ¶ 3, Nov. 10, 2008.) However, Kikuchi does not describe a graphic code at all, let alone a graphic code corresponding to first information. Further, Kikuchi does not disclose inputting such a graphic code from a printed medium.

Moreover, nothing in Kikuchi even remotely relates to using "the first information as terminal identification information to establish communication through the network as a registered device" as recited in claims 1 and 5. Indeed, nothing in Kikuchi identifies the fax machines 9 or any other

device as a "registered device" on the network, and thus enables communication.

1.   Kikuchi Fails To Teach Inputting From A Printed Medium A Graphic Code Corresponding To First Information

The specification of the present application discusses inputting from a printed medium a graphic code corresponding to first information. (*See, e.g.*, p.11 1.21 - p.12 1.19) For example, the graphic code may be a symbol turned in a particular direction, or a combination of symbols. (*See id.* Figs.2, 3, 7.) It may be input by a code recognition or image capture device, such as a camera. (*See id.* at p.12 11.13-19). The first information with which the code corresponds may be registration information which identifies the particular terminal into which the code is input. (*See id.* at 15 11.17-23.)

Kikuchi teaches nothing related to inputting "from a printed medium a first graphic code corresponding to first information." Kikuchi does teach scanning image data from a printed document, and transmitting such data to the fax server 1, where processing of the image data occurs. (*Kikuchi* col.8 1.66 to col.9 1.9.) However, the image data is merely data; it is not a code, and it does not correspond to any other type of information. When the data is received at the other fax machine, it is merely reproduced as the same data.

In support of the allegation that Kikuchi teaches inputting from a printed medium a first graphic code corresponding to first information, the Examiner points to a section of the "Transmission/Print Request Process" described by Kikuchi. (*See Final Office Action* p.2 ¶ 3.) This section teaches, with respect to transmitting information from the fax server 1 to another fax machine, expanding keyed data into image data, such as to form a fax cover sheet. (*Kikuchi* col.10 11.20-26.) Next, the data from a scanned document, stored in

a memory in the fax server 1, may be read out and expanded into image data to form the rest of the scanned document. (*Id.* at col.10 ll.32-39.)   This is clearly not the same as inputting a graphic code from a printed medium.

2.   Kikuchi Fails To Teach Using First Information Input From A Corresponding Graphic Code As Terminal Identification Information

As discussed above, claims 1 and 5 recite using the first information corresponding to the graphic code to identify the terminal into which it was input.   (*See Specification*, p.15 ll.17-22).   Nothing in the system described by Kikuchi is input into any device and used as terminal identification information.

At best, Kikuchi merely states that a communication management table 32 stores an identifier for each remote fax 9.   (*Kikuchi*, col.7 ll.10-19).   Such information, along with other information, is used in managing the exchange of data between fax machines 6 and remote fax machines 9.   (*Id.*) Kikuchi does not describe, however, how this data is entered into the communication management table 32.   Certainly, Kikuchi does *not* teach that it is entered via a graphic code. Additionally, as discussed in further detail below, Kikuchi does not teach that such identifiers are used by the fax machines 6, 9 to establish communication over the network as a registered device.

3.   Kikuchi Fails To Teach Using "The First Information... To Establish Communication Through The Network As A Registered Device"

While Kikuchi does teach that the remote fax machines 9 may communicate over the network 4, Kikuchi nowhere mentions anything related to registration of the remote faxes 9. Indeed, Kikuchi fails to mention anything related to registration of *any* device.   At best, Kikuchi merely mentions that data is "registered," meaning "stored" at certain

locations. (*See, e.g.,* col.5 11.59-62; col.6 11.1-3; col.9 11.29-41). However, in support of the allegation that Kikuchi meets the limitation of using "the first information as terminal identification information to establish communication through the network as a registered device" as recited in claims 1 and 5, the Examiner points to a particular section of Kikuchi that has nothing to do with registering devices on a network. (*Advisory Action*, p.2). Rather, this particular section merely provides a general summary of the architecture of the system described in Kikuchi – a fax server and at least one remote fax connected to a Local Area Network. (*Kikuchi*, col.2 1.63 – col.3 1.3). Clearly, neither this portion of Kikuchi nor any other portion of Kikuchi is even relevant.

<p style="text-align:center">*   *   *</p>

For at least the reasons discussed above, Appellants respectfully submit that claims 1 and 5 are patentable over Kikuchi. Accordingly, Appellants respectfully request that the rejection of claims 1 and 5 be reversed.

B. Claims 9-16 Are Patentable Over Kohei

1. Claim 9

Independent claim 9 recites "each of the operating instructions corresponding to a first series of graphic codes" and "an input unit operable to input from a printed medium a selected one of the first series of graphic codes corresponding to one of the operating instructions." Claim 9 further recites inputting "pieces of content corresponding to one of a second series of graphic codes" and inputting a selected code, so that an operating unit may "execute the one of the operating instructions with respect to the one of the pieces of content."

Kohei, in contrast, discloses an apparatus for viewing internet content relating to a particular advertisement. Specifically, a communication terminal is adapted to scan a barcode 303 found on a printed advertisement.
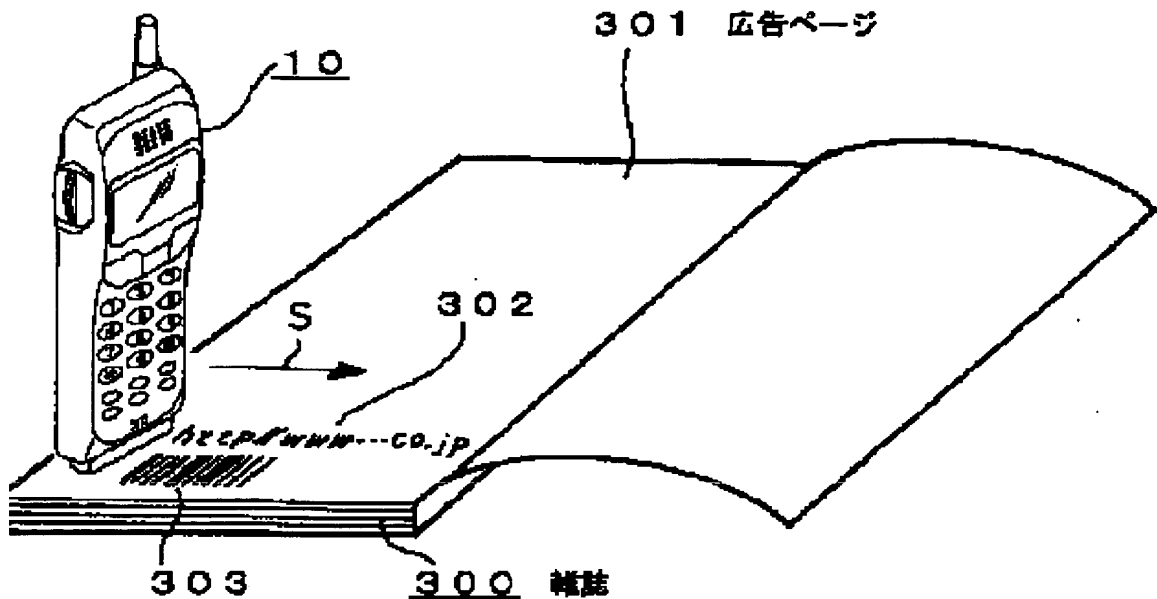
The barcode 303 is comprised of several subcodes, including a start code, a media code, a site code, and a stop code. (*Kohei* ¶ [0028]. The start code instructs the terminal as to which type the barcode is (*i.e.*, a code for accessing a site). (*Id.*) The medium recognition code tells the terminal the number of characters in the media code, and also identifies the source on which the barcode is printed (e.g., the medium recognition code may provide the journal title). *Id.* The site code shows which site is accessed, and the stop code instructs the terminal that is has reached the end of the barcode. *Id.* Once the barcode is scanned by the mobile terminal, a wireless signal is sent to a base station, which is further connected to the internet, and the internet content may be provided to the communication terminal. (*Id.* Fig.1.)

2. Kohei Fails To Teach "A First Series Of Graphic Codes" And A "Second Series Of Graphic Codes"

It is clear that Kohei fails to disclose "a first series of graphic codes" and a "second series of graphic codes" as recited in claim 9. Rather, Kohei merely discloses one code (*i.e.*, the barcode 303) with multiple subparts. (*Kohei*, ¶ [0028]). This one barcode 303 must only be input with a

single scan of the communication terminal 10. (*Id.* ¶ [0030]).
There is no second scan to input a second series of codes into
the terminal 10.   Thus, at best, Kohei only discloses *one*
series of codes.

In support of the allegation that Kohei describes a first
series of graphic codes and a second series of graphic codes,
the Examiner merely identifies paragraphs [0028]-[0029] of
Kohei, which describe the data configuration of the
barcode 303 (*i.e.*, as having multiple subparts).   Further, the
Examiner states:

> "a medium recognition code, a media code, a site code,
> and stop code are arranged in order of below. Considers
> as the code corresponding to the identifier of each
> medium.   For example, it considers as the code
> corresponding to the journal name by which the bar code
> was carried."

(*Final Office Action* p.4, ¶ 4.)

This statement provides no explanation of how the *one*
barcode disclosed in Kohei may be interpreted as "a first
series of graphic codes" *and* "a second series of graphic
codes."   This is likely because there is no reasonable
explanation of how the disclosure of Kohei could be
interpreted to meet the limitations of claim 9.

3.   Kohei Fails To Teach "First Series Of Graphic Codes Corresponding To One Of The Operating Instructions"

Even if Kohei could be interpreted as teaching "a first
series of graphic codes" and "a second series of graphic
codes," Kohei certainly does not teach that the first series
of graphic codes "correspond[s] to one of the operating
instructions."   Rather, neither the barcode 303 nor any of its
subparts corresponds to any type of operating instruction.

The Examiner appears to contend that the medium
recognition code described in Kohei is equivalent to one of
the "first series of graphic codes corresponding to one of the
operating instructions" recite in claim 9. (*See Final Office*

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Action p.4.) The Examiner appears to further contend that the site code described in Kohei is equivalent to the "second series of graphic codes corresponding to one of the pieces of content" recited in claim 9. However, this is not possible based on the teachings of Kohei. Kohei makes clear that the medium recognition code is used to identify the source of an advertisement. (Kohei, ¶ [0028]). A source identifier is clearly not an operating instruction.

4. Kohei Fails To Teach "An Operating Unit Operable To Execute The One Of The Operating Instructions With Respect To The One Of The Pieces Of Content"

Further, Kohei also fails to teach "an operating unit operable to execute the one of the operating instructions with respect to the one of the pieces of content" as recited in claim 9. Because there is no operating instruction even disclosed by Kohei, Kohei clearly cannot execute such an instruction *with respect to a piece of content*. Indeed, Kohei does not even contemplate using the scanned barcode 303 in connection with *any* other scanned codes. Kohei could not contemplate this, because no other codes are scanned.

* * *

For at least the reasons discussed above, Appellants respectfully submit that claim 9 is patentable over Kohei. Accordingly, Appellants respectfully request that the rejection of claim 9 be reversed.

a. Claim 11

Independent claim 11 recites similar limitations to those discussed above in connection with claim 9. Particularly, claim 11 recites "each of the graphic codes in the first series of graphic codes corresponding to one of the operating instructions," "each of the graphic codes in the second series of graphic codes corresponding to one of the pieces of content," and "processing the selected piece of content based on the selected operating instruction." Accordingly, for at

least the reasons discussed above in connection with claim 9, Appellants respectfully submit that claim 11 is also patentable, and therefore request that the rejection of claim 11 be reversed.

b.   Claims 10 And 12

Claims 10 and 12 depend from, and therefore include the limitations of, claims 9 and 11, respectively. Accordingly, for at least the reasons discussed above in connection with claims 9 and 11, Appellants respectfully submit that claims 10 and 12 are also patentable.

Claim 12 additionally recites "a third series of graphic codes, each of the graphic codes in the third series of graphic codes corresponding to one of the storage locations." Kohei, which does not even teach a second series of graphic codes, obviously fails to teach a third series of graphic codes.

Accordingly, Appellants respectfully request that the rejections of claims 10 and 12 be reversed.

c.   Claim 13

Claim 13 recites inputting from a printed medium a first graphic code corresponding to first information, and "a communication unit operable to use the first information as terminal identification information to establish communication with the server."

Kohei fails to teach this limitation. Neither the barcode 303, nor any of its multiple subparts, serves as first information which identifies the communication terminal 10. Accordingly, Kohei cannot possibly teach using "the first information as terminal identification information to establish communication with the server."

In support of the rejection of claim 13, the Examiner points to disclosure in Kohei which states:

> "It is having made it transmit also about the media
> code which read the control means to the site code and

coincidence in invention which was indicated to claim 7 according to the communication terminal indicated to claim 9 at the time of transmission of a site code, and the means read, transmission of a media code is also performed simultaneous at the time of transmission of a site code."

(*Final Office Action* p.8 (citing Kohei ¶ [0065]).)

This paragraph merely states that media code and the site code are transmitted at the same time. It certainly cannot be interpreted as disclosing using the first information as terminal identification information to establish communication with a server.

Accordingly, Appellants respectfully submit that claim 13 is patentable over Kohei, and request that the rejection of claim 13 be reversed.

5.   Claim 15

Similar to claim 13, claim 15 recites:

transmitting the content information and the terminal identification information from the terminal device to the storage unit;

retrieving the selected piece of content based on the content information; and

transmitting the selected piece of content from the storage unit to the terminal device based on the terminal identification information.

As discussed above, Kohei makes no mention of using terminal identification information. Thus, Appellants respectfully submit that claim 15 is also patentable over Kohei, and request that the rejection of claim 15 be reversed.

6.   Claims 14 And 16

Claims 14 and 16 depend from, and therefore include all the limitations of, claims 13 and 15, respectively. Accordingly, for at least the reasons discussed above in connection with claims 13 and 15, Appellants respectively submit that claims 14 and 16 are also patentable.

Moreover, claim 14 additionally recites "each of the operating instructions corresponding to one of a first series of graphic codes and each of the pieces of content corresponding to one of a second series of graphic codes," and "an operating unit operable to execute the one of the operating instructions with respect to the one of the pieces of content." As discussed above in connection with claim 9, Kohei cannot reasonably be interpreted to disclose a "second series of graphic codes." Further, Kohei fails to teach codes corresponding to operating instructions at all. Accordingly, Kohei cannot possibly teach executing the operating instructions with respect to a piece of content.

Thus, Appellants request that the rejections of claims 14 and 16 be reversed.

C. Claims 2-4 And 6-8 Patentable Over Kikuchi And Kohei, Taken Alone Or In Combination

Claims 2-4 and 6-8 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kikuchi in view of Kohei.

Each of claims 2-4 and 6-8 depends from, and therefore includes the limitations of, one of claims 1 and 5, discussed above. Thus, Appellants respectfully submit that claims 2-4 and 6-8 are patentable over Kikuchi for at least the reasons discussed above in connection with claims 1 and 5. Kohei fails to cure the deficiencies of Kikuchi. For example, as discussed above in connection with claim 13, Kohei fails to teach "a communication unit operable to use the first information as terminal identification information to establish communication with the server."

Additionally, claims 2-3 and 6-7 recite a "second graphic code" and relate to acquiring information based on the second graphic code. As discussed above in connection with claim 9, Kohei does not teach a second graphic code at all.

Thus, Appellants respectfully submit that claims 2-4 and 6-8 are patentable over Kikuchi and Kohei, taken alone or in

combination.   Accordingly, Appellants respectfully request that the rejections of claims 2-4 and 6-8 be reversed.

VIII.   **CONCLUSION**

In summary, Appellants respectfully submit that each of claims 1-16 pending in the present application are patentable, and request the reversal of the Examiner's rejections.   We do not believe that any fee is due or owing.   However, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees that may be required to Deposit Account No. 12-1095.

Dated: August 5, 2009   Respectfully submitted,

By
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CLAIMS APPENDIX

1.   (Previously presented) A terminal device registrable on a network, comprising:

an input unit operable to input from a printed medium a first graphic code corresponding to first information; and

a communication unit operable to use the first information as terminal identification information to establish communication through the network as registered device.

2.   (Original) The terminal device according to claim 1, wherein

the input unit is operable to input from a printed medium a second graphic code corresponding to second information associated with the first information, and

the communication unit includes an acquiring unit operable to acquire the second information based on the second graphic code.

3.   (Original) The terminal device according to claim 2, wherein at least one of the first graphic code and the second graphic code is information encoded in accordance with predetermined image patterns.

4.   (Original) The terminal device according to claim 1, wherein the input unit comprises a camera.

5.   (Previously   presented) A   method   for communicating in a network, comprising:

registering a terminal device;

inputting from a printed medium a first graphic code corresponding to first information; and

using the first information as terminal identification information to establish communication through the network as a registered device.

6. (Original) The communication method according to claim 5, further comprising:

inputting from a printed medium a second graphic code corresponding to second information associated with the first information; and

acquiring the second information based on the second graphic code.

7. (Original) The communication method according to claim 6, wherein at least one of the first graphic code and the second graphic code is information encoded in accordance with predetermined image patterns.

8. (Original) The communication method according to claim 5, wherein the inputting step includes obtaining an image of the first graphic code using a camera.

9. (Original) A server, comprising:

a storage unit operable to store operating instructions and pieces of content, each of the operating instructions corresponding to one of a first series of graphic codes and each of the pieces of content corresponding to one of a second series of graphic codes;

an input unit operable to input from a printed medium a selected one of the first series of graphic codes corresponding to one of the operating instructions and a selected one of the second series of graphic codes corresponding to one of the pieces of content; and

an operating unit operable to execute the one of the operating instructions with respect to the one of the pieces of content.

10. (Original) The server according to claim 9, wherein the input unit comprises a camera.

11. (Original) A method of processing content, comprising:

establishing a series of operating instructions and a first series of graphic codes, each of the graphic codes in the first series of graphic codes corresponding to one of the operating instructions;

storing pieces of content and a second series of graphic codes, each of the graphic codes in the second series of graphic codes corresponding to one of the pieces of content;

selecting one of the operating instructions by inputting from a printed medium one of the first series of graphic codes corresponding to the selected operating instruction;

selecting one of the pieces of content by inputting from a printed medium one of the second series of graphic codes corresponding to the selected piece of content; and

processing the selected piece of content based on the selected operating instruction.

12. (Original) The method of processing content according to claim 11, further comprising:

storing storage locations for each of the pieces of content and a third series of graphic codes, each of the graphic codes in the third series of graphic codes corresponding to one of the storage locations;

inputting from a printed medium one of the third series of graphic codes corresponding to the storage location of the selected piece of content; and

retrieving the selected piece of content from the storage location.

13.   (Original)   A   communication   network, comprising:

a server operable to store data; and

a plurality of terminal devices operable to send data to the server and to receive data from the server, each of the terminal devices including an input unit operable to input from a printed medium a first graphic code corresponding to first information, and a communication unit operable to use the first information as terminal identification information to establish communication with the server.

14.   (Original)   The communication network according to claim 13, wherein the server includes

a storage unit operable to store operating instructions and pieces of content, each of the operating instructions corresponding to one of a first series of graphic codes and each of the pieces of content corresponding to one of a second series of graphic codes;

an input unit operable to input from a printed medium a selected one of the first series of graphic codes corresponding to one of the operating instructions and a selected one of the second series of graphic codes corresponding to one of the pieces of content; and

an operating unit operable to execute the one of the operating instructions with respect to the one of the pieces of content.

15.   (Original) A method of downloading content
from a storage unit to a terminal device, comprising:

storing in the storage unit terminal identification
information for the terminal device;

storing in the storage unit pieces of content and a
first series of graphic codes, each of the graphic codes in
the first series of graphic codes corresponding to one of the
pieces of content;

selecting one of the pieces of content at the
terminal device by inputting from a printed medium one of the
graphic   codes   in   the   first   series   of   graphic   codes
corresponding to the selected piece of content;

converting the one of the graphic codes in the first
series of graphic codes into content information corresponding
to the selected piece of content;

transmitting   the   content   information   and   the
terminal identification information from the terminal device
to the storage unit;

retrieving the selected piece of content based on
the content information; and

transmitting the selected piece of content from the
storage unit to the terminal device based on the terminal
identification information.

16.   (Original)   The   method   of   downloading   content
according to claim 15, further comprising:

establishing a series of operating instructions and
a second series of graphic codes, each of the graphic codes in
the second series of graphic codes corresponding to one of the
operating instructions, the series of operating instructions
including a download operating instruction;

selecting the download operating instruction at the
terminal device by inputting from a printed medium one of the

graphic codes in the second series of graphic codes corresponding to the download operating instruction;

converting the one of the graphic codes in the second series of graphic codes into operating information corresponding to the download operating instruction;

transmitting the operating information from the terminal device to the storage unit; and

transmitting the selected piece of content from the storage unit to the terminal device based on the terminal identification information and the operating information.

IX. EVIDENCE APPENDIX

No evidence pursuant to §§ 1.130, 1.131, or 1.132 or entered by or relied upon by the examiner is being submitted.

X. RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

No related proceedings are referenced, hence copies of decisions in related proceedings are not provided.